

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report

## Metro Public Health Department

Date: October 8, 2004



### September 2004 Reported Notifiable Diseases at a Glance

Disease	September 2004	Cumulative through September 2004	September 2003	Cumulative through September 2003
<b>AIDS*</b> - pages 3 & 4	16	214	22	203
<b>HIV*</b> - pages 3 & 4	37	245	34	243
<b>Sexually Transmitted Diseases</b> - page 3				
Chlamydia	150	1,871	248	1,940
Gonorrhea	69	844	152	1,129
Primary and Secondary Syphilis	3	12	1	15
Other Syphilis	11	113	10	135
<b>Tuberculosis</b> - page 8	7	41	2	44
<b>Communicable Diseases**</b> - pages 5-7				
Gastrointestinal Diseases <sup>1</sup>	20	120	13	81
Hepatitis A	4	16	0	6
VRE & DRSP <sup>2</sup>	0	24	7	56
<i>Neisseria meningitidis</i> Disease	0	1	0	0
Bacteremia and meningitis caused by:				
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>	0	3	0	3
Group A streptococcus	0	9	0	12
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	0	0	0	0
Other Bacteria <sup>3</sup>	0	0	0	2
Other Communicable Diseases	3	16	4	30
<b>Vaccine-preventable Diseases**</b> - pages 5 & 7				
Influenza-like Illness <sup>4</sup>	0	184	0	920
Other <sup>4</sup>	2	6	0	3

\*Includes both Davidson County residents and non-Davidson County residents

\*\*Presented on this page by report date

<sup>^</sup>Includes cases reported as confirmed and probable

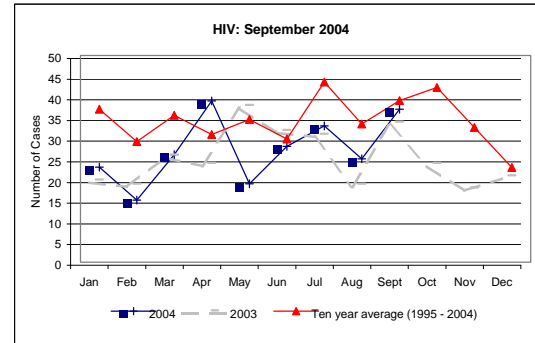
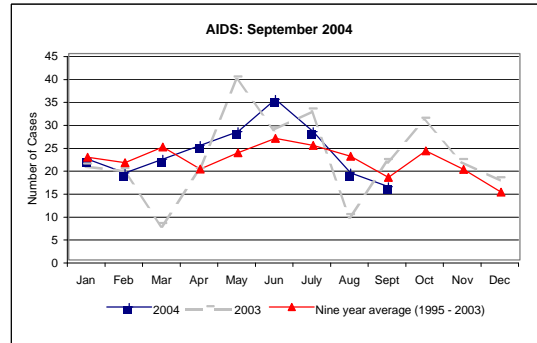
<sup>1</sup> Gastrointestinal diseases = campylobacteriosis, *E-coli* 0157:H7, giardiasis, salmonellosis, and shigellosis

<sup>2</sup>VRE = Vancomycin resistant enterococci / DRSP = drug resistant *Streptococcus pneumoniae*

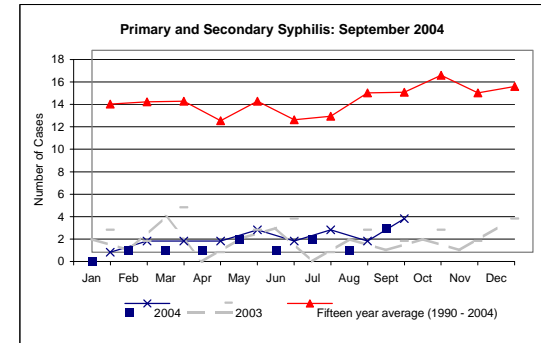
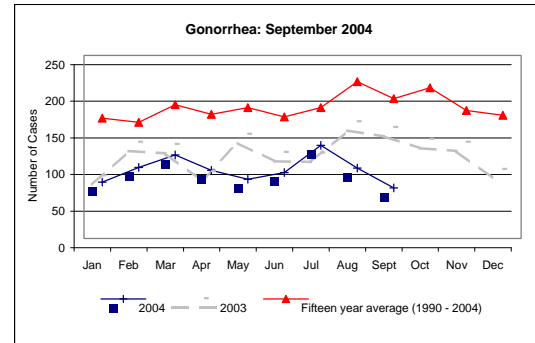
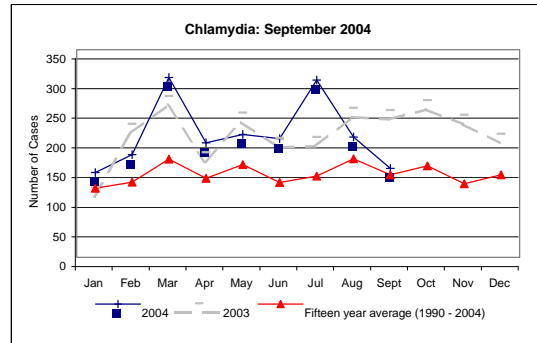
<sup>3</sup>See *Definitions and Technical Notes* for a list of bacteria included in this category

<sup>4</sup>Includes diphtheria, measles, mumps, pertussis, and tetanus

## HIV/AIDS

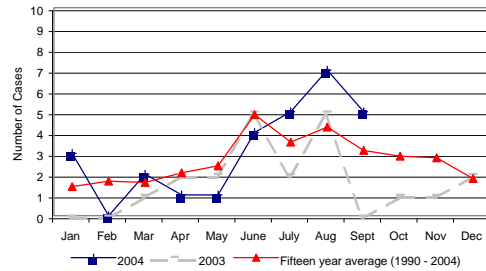


## Sexually Transmitted Diseases

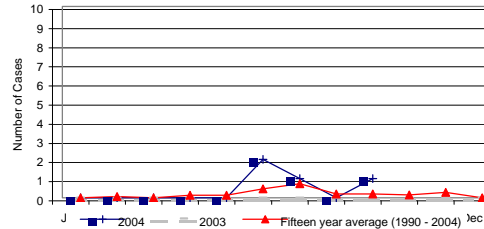


## Gastrointestinal Diseases

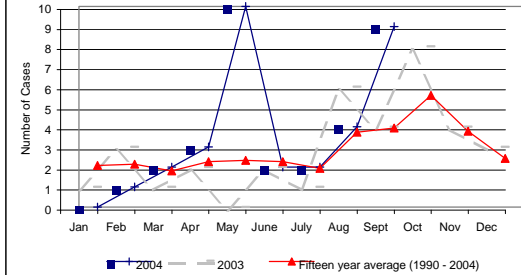
**Campylobacteriosis: September 2004**



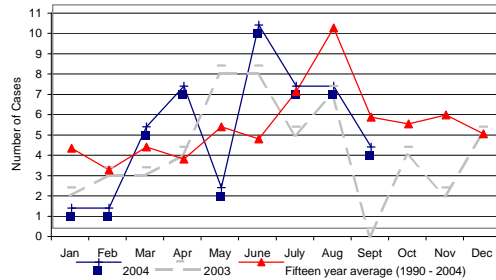
**E Coli 0157:H7: September 2004**



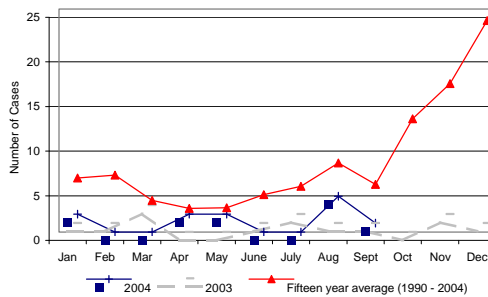
**Giardiasis: September 2004**



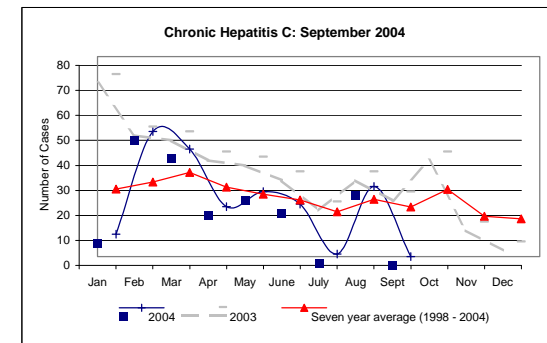
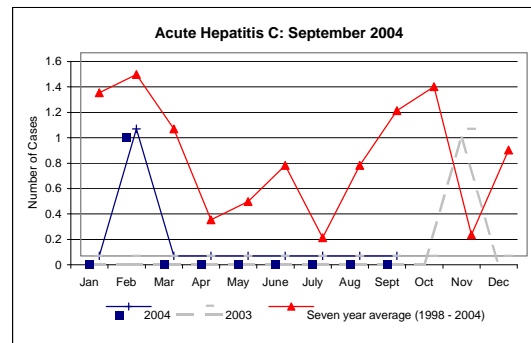
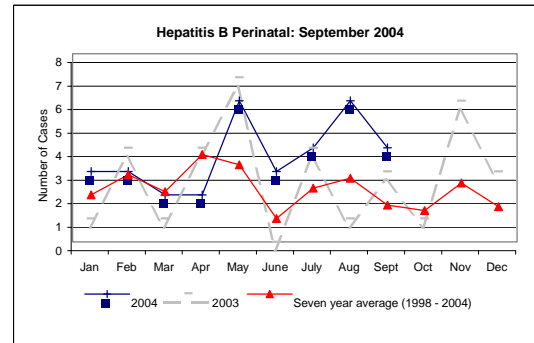
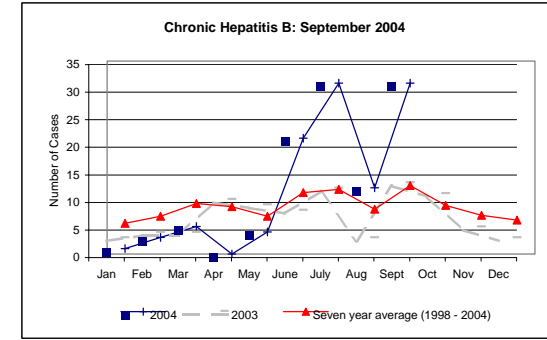
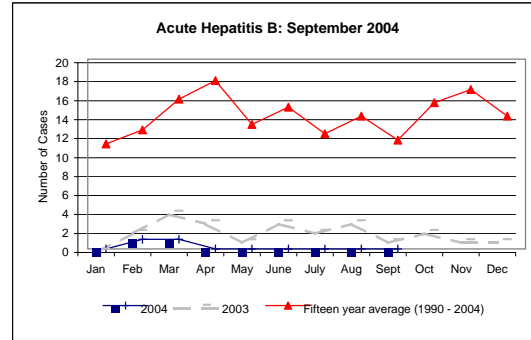
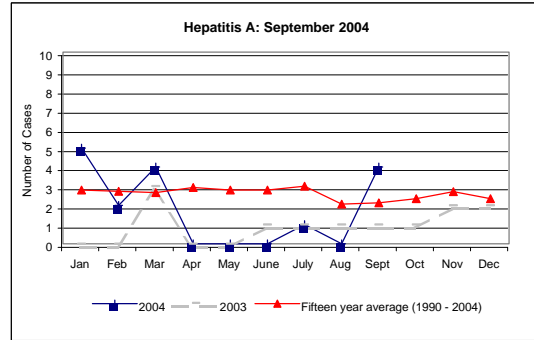
**Salmonellosis: September 2004**



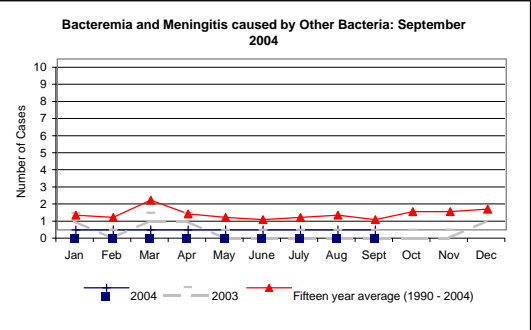
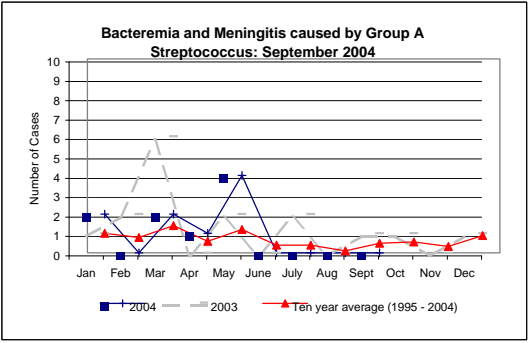
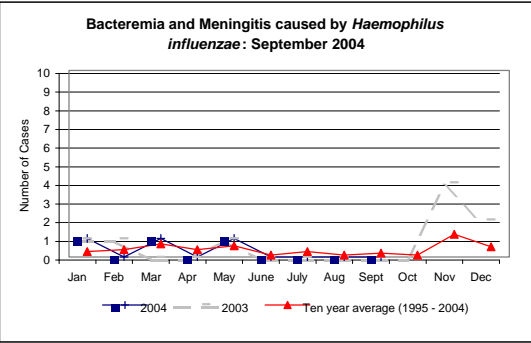
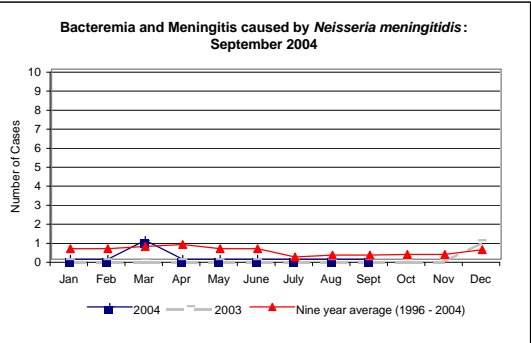
**Shigellosis: September 2004**



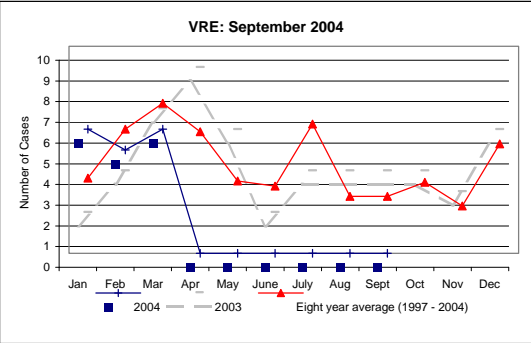
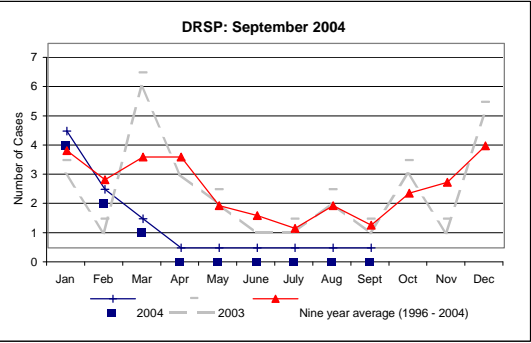
## Hepatitis



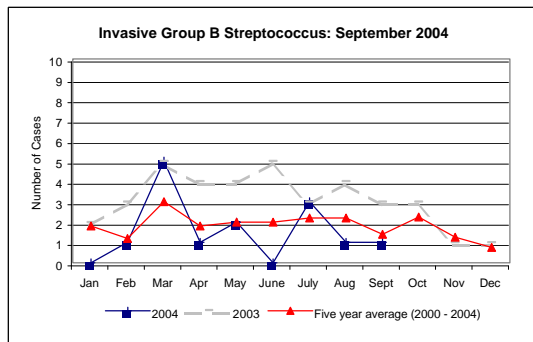
Meningitis



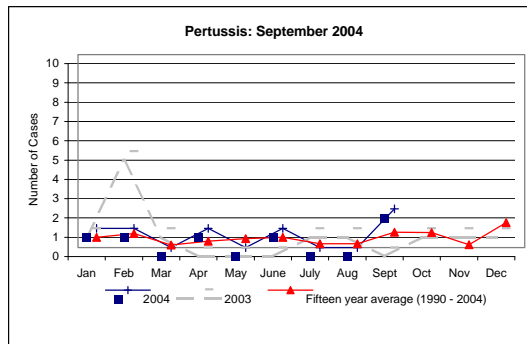
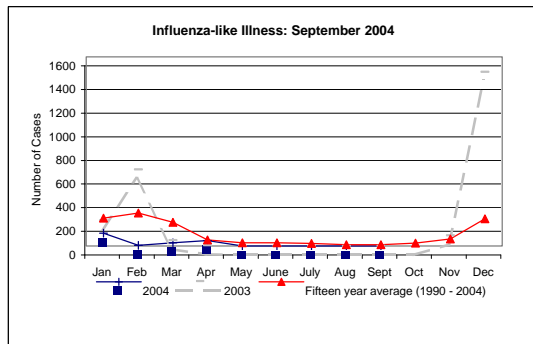
DRSP and VRE



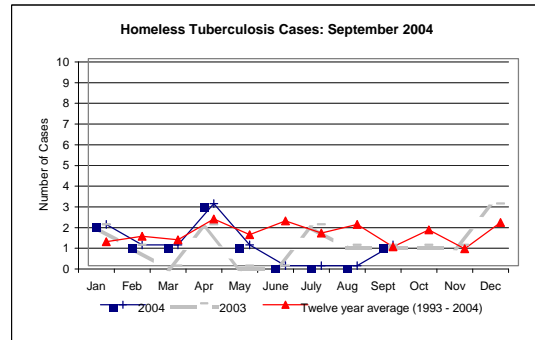
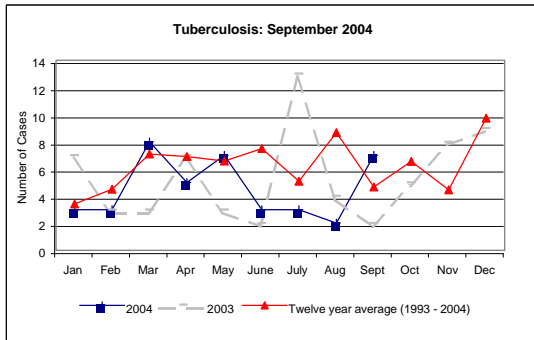
## Other Communicable Diseases



## Vaccine-preventable Diseases



## Tuberculosis



# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: AIDS/HIV/STDs

## Month: September, 2004 by Date of Report

Disease	Reported Cases	Place of Diagnosis		Race				Gender			Age										Previous Year
		MHD	Other	White	Black	Other	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	< 1	1-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70+	Unk	September, 2003
AIDS/HIV																					
AIDS*	16	*	*	11	5			13	3					2	6	7	1				22
HIV*	37	*	*	22	14	1		31	6					5	16	14	2				34
Sexually Transmitted Diseases																					
Chlamydia	150	63	87	48	89	4	9	62	88				41	84	18	6	1				248
Gonorrhea	69	17	52	18	43		8	38	31				12	37	15	5					152
Syphilis, Primary																					
Syphilis, Secondary	3	1	2	1	2			3						1	1	1					1
Syphilis, Congenital																					
Syphilis, Other	11	3	8	2	9			6	5					3	4	1	3				10
Total Syphilis	14	4	10	3	11	0	0	9	5	0	0	0	0	4	5	2	3	0	0	0	11
Total STDs	233	84	149	69	143	4	17	109	124	0	0	0	53	125	38	13	4	0	0	0	411
Syphilis Cases Who Were Homeless	0																				0
Cumulative through September, 2004																					
AIDS/HIV																					
AIDS*	214	*	*	98	104	12		174	40				1	35	78	69	23	3	5		203
HIV*	245	*	*	126	104	15		206	39			1	7	50	91	70	19	4	3		243
Sexually Transmitted Diseases																					
Chlamydia	1,871	668	1,203	535	1,071	16	249	590	1,281		1	1	610	1,039	170	42	6	1	1		1,940
Gonorrhea	844	328	516	182	535	7	120	474	370			1	199	398	150	79	14	1	2		1,129
Syphilis, Primary	1	1		1				1								1					5
Syphilis, Secondary	11	1	10	8	3			11						3	2	3	1	1	1		10
Syphilis, Congenital	3		3	1	2			1	2		3										
Syphilis, Other	110	28	82	32	78			80	30				1	18	30	32	21	3	5		135
Total Syphilis	125	30	95	42	83	0	0	93	32	0	3	0	1	21	32	36	22	4	6	0	150
Total STDs	2,840	1,026	1,814	759	1,689	23	369	1,157	1,683	0	4	2	810	1,458	352	157	42	6	9	0	3,219
Syphilis Cases Who Were Homeless	6		6	1	4	1		5	1						2	3	1				5

Blank space = No report received

\*Information unavailable at time of report



## Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: AIDS/HIV Davidson County Resident Only

### Month: September, 2004 by Date of Report

Disease	Reported Cases	Place of Diagnosis		Race				Gender			Age											Previous Year
		MHD	Other	White	Black	Other	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	< 1	1-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70+	Unk	September, 2003	
AIDS/HIV																						
AIDS	11	*	*	7	4			8	3						5	5	1				20	
HIV	28	*	*	16	11	1		23	5					2	12	12	2				27	
Cumulative Through September, 2004																						
AIDS/HIV																						
AIDS	153	*	*	56	90	7		121	32				1	21	56	50	20	1	4		152	
HIV	173	*	*	76	86	11		144	29			1	5	30	63	54	15	2	3		174	

## Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: AIDS/HIV Non-Davidson County Resident Only

### Month: September, 2004 by Date of Report

Disease	Reported Cases	Place of Diagnosis		Race				Gender			Age											Previous Year
		MHD	Other	White	Black	Other	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	< 1	1-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70+	Unk	September, 2003	
AIDS/HIV																						
AIDS	5	*	*	4	1			5						2	1	2					2	
HIV	9	*	*	6	3			8	1					3	4	2					7	
Cumulative Through September, 2004																						
AIDS	61	*	*	42	14	5		53	8				14	22	19	3	2	1			51	
HIV	72	*	*	50	18	4		62	10				2	20	28	16	4	2			69	

Blank space = No report received

\*Information unavailable at time of report

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Communicable Disease/Vaccine-Preventable

## Month: September, 2004 by Date of Report

Disease	Reported Cases	Race				Gender			Age											Previous Year
		White	Black	Other	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	< 1	1-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70+	Unk	September, 2003	
Gastrointestinal Diseases																				
Campylobacteriosis	5	1			4	2	3			2					1	2			3	
E-Coli 0157:H7	1				1	1				1										
Giardiasis	9			7	2	5	4			6	2				1				5	
Salmonellosis	4	2	1		1	2	2			2	1			1					4	
Shigellosis	1			1		1				1									1	
Total	20	3	1	8	8	11	9	0	0	12	3	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	13	
Hepatitis A, B, and C																				
Hepatitis A	4			2	2	4				3	1									
Hepatitis B																				
-Acute																			1	
-Chronic	31	2	1	4	24	19	11	1	2			3	7	6	8	2	2	1	4	
-Perinatal																				
Hepatitis C																				
-Acute																				
-Chronic																			16	
Total	35	2	1	6	26	23	11	1	2	3	1	3	7	6	8	2	2	1	21	
Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia																				
Neisseria meningitidis Disease																				
Bacteremia and meningitis caused by:																				
Haemophilus influenzae																				
Group A Streptococcus																				
Listeria monocytogenes																				
Other Bacteria																				
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
DRSP/VRE																				
DRSP																			2	
VRE																			5	
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	
Other																				
Invasive Group B Streptococcus	1	1					1						1						4	
Vibrio Parahaemolyticus	2		1		1	2							1	1						
Total	3	1	1	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	4	
Total of Communicable Diseases	58	6	3	14	35	36	21	1	2	15	4	3	9	8	10	4	2	1	45	
Vaccine-preventable Diseases																				
Diphtheria																				
Influenza-like illness																				
Measles																				
Mumps																				
Pertussis	2	2				1	1		1		1									
Tetanus																				
Total	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

Blank space = No report received

# Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Communicable Disease/Vaccine-Preventable

## Cumulative Through September, 2004 by Date of Report

Disease	Reported Cases	Race				Gender			Age											Previous Year	
		White	Black	Other	Unk	Male	Female	Unk	< 1	1-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70+	Unk	September, 2003		
Gastrointestinal Diseases																					
Campylobacteriosis	28	9		1	18	18	10			6	1	4	5	4	5	2	1		15		
E-Coli 0157:H7	4	3			1	2	2			1	3										
Giardiasis	33	1	3	12	17	23	10			16	6	4		5	1		1		16		
Salmonellosis	44	13	8	1	22	13	28	3	1	11	3	9	6	5	1	3	5		41		
Shigellosis	11	4	1	1	5	1	3	1		6		1	2		2				9		
Total	120	30	12	15	63	57	53	4	1	40	13	18	13	14	9	5	7	0	81		
Hepatitis A, B, and C																					
Hepatitis A	16	2	2	8	4	11	5			5	5	2		3	1				6		
Hepatitis B																					
-Acute	2	2				1	1						1	1					16		
-Chronic	108	6	10	9	83	76	27	5	3	2	2	11	28	29	24	4	2	3	32		
-Perinatal	33		3	1	29		33				1	17	15						22		
Hepatitis C																					
-Acute	1				1	1							1								
-Chronic	198	101	47	3	47	128	69	1	1		1	2	21	89	60	10	5	9	355		
Total	358	111	62	21	164	217	135	6	4	7	9	32	66	122	85	14	7	12	431		
Bacterial Meningitis and Bacteremia																					
Neisseria meningitidis Disease	1		1			1										1					
Bacteremia and Meningitis caused by:																					
Haemophilus influenzae	3	2	1			1	2							1	1		1		3		
Group A Streptococcus	9	3	2		4	4	4	1					1	2		2	3	1	12		
Listeria monocytogenes																					
Other Bacteria																			2		
Total	13	5	4	0	4	6	6	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	3	4	1	17		
DRSP/VRE																					
DRSP	7	4	2		1	3	3	1		2		1		1		1	2		19		
VRE	17	8	6		3	3	14					1	1	2	1	2	9	1	37		
Total	24	12	8	0	4	6	17	1	0	2	0	2	1	3	1	3	11	1	56		
Other																					
Invasive Group B Streptococcus	14	7	4		3	5	9						1	1	3	1	8		30		
Vibrio Parahaemolyticus	2		1		1	2							1	1							
Total	16	7	5	0	4	7	9	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	1	8	0	30		
Total of Communicable Diseases	531	165	91	36	239	293	220	12	5	49	22	52	83	144	99	26	37	14	615		
Vaccine-preventable Diseases																					
Diphtheria																					
Influenza-like illness	184				184			184										184	920		
Measles																					
Mumps																					
Pertussis	6	5		1		4	2		4		2								3		
Tetanus																					
Total	190	5	0	1	184	4	2	184	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	184	923		

Blank space = No report received

## Notifiable Disease Surveillance Monthly Report: Tuberculosis

### Month: September, 2004 by Date of Report

Site	Reported Cases	Place of Diagnosis		Race/Ethnicity						Gender			Age										Comments
		MHD	Other	White Non-Hisp	Black Non-Hisp	Hispanic	Amer. Ind./Alask. Nat.	Asian/Pac. Islander	Other	Male	Female	Unk	< 1	1-9	10 - 19	20 - 29	30 - 39	40 - 49	50 - 59	60 - 69	70+	Unk	
New Pulmonary Cases	7		7	4	3					6	1			1		1		2	2	1			
New Extrapulmonary Cases																							
New Cases in Dual Sites																							
New Homeless Cases	1		1		1					1									1				Total New Cases
Total New Cases	7		7	4	3					6	1			1		1		2	2	1			September 2003: 2
Cumulative Through September, 2004																							
Pulmonary																							
Total Cases	36	5	31	18	18					26	10			4	2	4	1	17	4	3	1		
Extrapulmonary																							
Total Cases	5		5	1	4					4	1						1	1	2		1		
Dual Sites																							
Total Cases																							
All Sites																							
Total Cases	41	5	36	19	22					30	11			4	2	4	2	18	6	3	2		
Total Homeless Cases	9	2	7	4	5					8	1							5	3	1			
Total Drug-resistant Cases																							Cumulative Total Thru
Total Multi-drug resistant Cases																							September 2003: 44
Total Cases with HIV Co-infection	8		8	1	7					6	2							6	2				
Total Cases Foreign Born < 5 Years	5	1	4	3	2					1	4				2	3							
Total Cases Foreign Born > 5 Years	5		5	4	1					4	1						1	2	2				

Blank space = No report received

## Definitions and Technical Notes

1. Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) / Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS): Effective January 1, 2000, the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention (CDC) has established a new case definition for HIV infection in adults and children that includes revised surveillance criteria for HIV infection and incorporates the surveillance criteria for AIDS. For adults and children aged  $\geq 18$  months, the HIV surveillance case definition includes laboratory and clinical evidence specifically indicative of HIV infection and severe HIV disease. For children aged  $<18$  months (except for those who acquired HIV infection other than by perinatal transmission), the HIV surveillance case definition updates the definition in the 1994 revised classification system. The revised case definition includes HIV nucleic acid (DNA or RNA) detection tests and permits reporting of cases based on the result of any test licensed for diagnosing HIV infection in the U.S. The entire case definition may be found in MMWR, December 10, 1999 / Vol.48 / No. RR-13.

Effective January 1, 1993, the CDC expanded the AIDS surveillance to include all HIV infected adolescents and adults aged greater than or equal to 13 years who have either a) less than 200 CD4+ T-lymphocytes/uL; b) a CD4+ T-lymphocyte percentage of total lymphocytes of less than 14%; or c) any of the following three clinical conditions: pulmonary tuberculosis, recurrent pneumonia, or invasive cervical cancer. The expanded definition retained the 23 clinical conditions in the AIDS surveillance case definition published in 1987.

2. Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs): Sexually transmitted diseases are infections one can acquire by having sex (vaginal, oral, and/or rectal) with another who has the infection. Viruses or bacteria can cause STDs. Although there are many types of STDs, only HIV/AIDS, chlamydia, gonorrhea, and syphilis are required to be reported to the health department and are presented in this report. HIV/AIDS cases are tabulated separately from other STDs for programmatic reasons.

3. Communicable/Vaccine-preventable Diseases: Communicable diseases in this report are a selected group of notifiable diseases that are reported to the Metropolitan Health Department of Nashville and Davidson County (MHD) regularly (other than AIDS/HIV, STDs, and TB). Other communicable diseases not listed in this report may be added as needed. Communicable diseases make up the largest portion of notifiable diseases, which are diseases that are required by law to be reported to the health department. Diseases that can be prevented by immunization include influenza, measles, mumps, polio, rubella (German measles), pertussis, diphtheria, tetanus, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, hepatitis B, varicella (chickenpox), and others. Influenza, measles, diphtheria, mumps, pertussis, and tetanus are the six vaccine-preventable diseases listed regularly in this report, although others may be included as needed.

4. Tuberculosis: A chronic bacterial infection caused by Mycobacterium tuberculosis (MTB), characterized pathologically by the formation of granulomas. The most common site of infection is the lung, but other organs may be involved. A verified case of TB is a case that has laboratory confirmation of Mycobacterium tuberculosis (i.e., positive culture for MTB) or, in the absence of laboratory confirmation, a case that meets the clinical case definition. A clinical case meets all of the following criteria: 1.) It has a positive tuberculin skin test. 2.) Other signs and symptoms compatible with tuberculosis (e.g., an abnormal, unstable [i.e., worsening or improving] chest radiograph, or clinical evidence of current disease are present. 3.) There is treatment with two or more antituberculosis medications. 4.) A completed diagnostic evaluation. Because verification of a tuberculosis case according to the case definition as described above requires 6 – 8 weeks or longer, a case may be reported to the Tennessee Department of Health (TDOH) and presented in this report one to two months or longer after evaluation and care was initiated for the case. Following evaluation for tuberculosis, some persons are determined to not have a laboratory confirmation of MTB or to meet the clinical case definition for the disease, and are therefore not reported to the TDOH.

A TB case should not be counted twice within any consecutive 12-month period. However, cases in which the patients had previously had verified disease should be reported again if the patients were discharged from treatment. Cases also should be reported again if patients were lost to supervision for greater than 12 months and disease can be verified again. Mycobacterium diseases other than those caused by *M. tuberculosis* complex should not be counted in tuberculosis morbidity statistics unless there is concurrent tuberculosis. (Centers for Disease Control & Prevention case definition).

Information pertaining to tuberculosis cases who were homeless is provided beginning in December, 2000. Homeless is defined as:

- (1) An individual who lacks a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence; or
- (2) An individual who has a primary nighttime residence that is:
  - (a) A supervised publicly or privately operated shelter designed to provide temporary living accommodations (including welfare hotels, congregate shelters, and transitional housing for the mentally ill); or
  - (b) An institution that provides a temporary residence for individuals intended to be institutionalized; or
  - © A public or private place not designated for, or ordinarily used as, a regular sleeping accommodation for human beings.

A homeless person may also be defined as a person who has no home, e.g., is not paying rent, does not own a home, and is not steadily living with relatives or friends. Another definition is a person who lacks customary and regular access to a conventional dwelling or residence. Included as homeless are persons who live on streets or in nonresidential buildings. Also included are residents of homeless shelters, shelters for battered women, welfare hotels, and single room occupancy (SRO) hotels which are not designated for permanent long-term housing. The term homeless is applied to any patient who meets the definition of homeless at any time during the 12 months prior to the time when the TB diagnostic evaluation was performed. (Definition from the TIMS User's Guide).

5. Surveillance: Continuous analysis, interpretation, and feedback of systematically collected data, generally using methods distinguished by their practicality, uniformity, and rapidity rather than by accuracy or completeness. By observing trends in time, place and persons, changes can be observed or anticipated and appropriate action, including investigative or control measures, can be taken. Sources of data may relate directly to disease or to factors influencing disease. Thus they may include (1) mortality and morbidity reports based on death certificates, hospital records, general practice sentinels, or notifications; (2) laboratory diagnoses; (3) outbreak reports; (4) vaccine utilization-uptake and side effects; (5) sickness absence records; (6) disease determinants such as biological changes in agent, vectors, or reservoirs; (7) susceptibility to disease, as by skin testing or serological surveillance (e.g., serum banks). This definition was taken from "A Dictionary of Epidemiology" third edition, edited by John M. Last, and published in 1995.

6. Event Date: Event date is defined as the earliest known date associated with the incidence of the disease. This date may be the date of disease onset, the date of clinical diagnosis, laboratory diagnosis, report to county health department, report to state health department, or as a last resort, any date associated with the case. For purposes of this report, event date is the date of laboratory diagnosis.

7. Report Date: Report date is defined as the date that the disease was reported to the Tennessee Department of Health. The report date is always a Saturday. For example, diseases displayed in this report by report date reflect those cases reported to the Tennessee Department of Health from the week ending the second Saturday of the month of the report to the week ending the first Saturday of the current month.

8. NETSS: National Electronic Transmitting Surveillance System
9. NEDSS: National Electronic Disease Surveillance System
10. TIMS: Tuberculosis Information Management System
11. HARS: HIV/AIDS Reporting System
12. Cumulative totals for STD's, communicable diseases and vaccine-preventable diseases represent only the totals in 1999 and 2000 through the respective month being reported on in 1999 and 2000.
13. HIV/AIDS/STD data:
  - ◆ Provided by: Dan McEachern, Division of STD Control, and Nancy Horner
  - ◆ Date: October 6 and 4, 2004.
  - ◆ Data Source: STD cases entered into the NETSS database by report date.
  - ◆ HIV/AIDS cases entered into the HARS database during the calendar month of the report.
  - ◆ **Please note**: Number of cases of HIV/AIDS may include both Davidson County residents and non-Davidson County residents. Resident vs. non-resident status is indicated page ten. STD data presented is Davidson County resident data only.
14. Communicable/Vaccine-preventable diseases data:
  - ◆ The data used to prepare the Communicable/Vaccine-preventable Diseases portion of this report were downloaded from NETSS and NEDSS on October 4, 2004 at the Metro Public Health Department by Nancy Horner, Division of Epidemiology.
  - ◆ Data presented is Davidson County resident data only.

In June 2000, changes were made in how bacterial meningitis and bacteremia are presented in the report. These changes were made to 1) make the data more easily interpreted and 2) to more closely represent the manner in which the diseases are reported to CDC through NETSS. The NETSS event numbers used to report these bacteria to the CDC include both cases of meningitis and bacteremia caused by the bacteria. In order to determine whether a reported case is meningitis or bacteremia requires entry into the secondary screens of the NETSS system where laboratory specifics are entered, such as 1) specimen from which the organism was isolated (blood, cerebrospinal fluid, pleural fluid, peritoneal fluid, pericardial fluid, joint, placenta, amniotic fluid, and other) and 2) type of infection caused by the organism (primary bacteremia, meningitis, otitis media, pneumonia, cellulitis, epiglottitis, peritonitis, pericarditis, septic abortion, amnionitis, septic arthritis, conjunctivitis, other); and 3) serogroup. This report will provide only the total numbers for the represented categories. For specific information pertaining to numbers of bacterial meningitis vs. bacteremia, contact Pam Trotter at Ext. 632.

The bacteria included in the "Other Bacteria" category include: Group B streptococcus, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Klebsiella* species, *Enterobacter* species, *Serratia* species, *Actinobacter* species, Group D streptococcus, and other streptococcus.

NEDSS is an initiative to promote data and information system standards for disease surveillance. It aims to promote data and information system standards for disease surveillance. The goal of NEDSS is the development of efficient, interoperable, and integrated surveillance systems at federal, state, and local levels by facilitating the electronic transfer of appropriate information from clinical information systems in the health care industry to public health departments.

In Nashville, communicable disease data began to be entered into the NEDSS database in March 2004. Data was entered into the NETSS database as well for comparison/quality check purposes until April 19, 2004. As of April 19, 2004, NEDSS became the primary data management system for communicable disease data in place of NETSS, except for follow-up to any cases previously entered into NETSS. Data for those cases will be managed in the NETSS system until the case is closed. For that reason, beginning with the April 2004 report, communicable disease data will be run from both the NEDSS and NETSS systems until all cases are closed in NETSS.

#### 15. Tuberculosis data:

- ◆ Data pertaining to numbers of drug-resistant cases provided by Division of Tuberculosis Elimination.
- ◆ Date:
- ◆ Nancy Horner, Division of Epidemiology, ran the tuberculosis data from the TIMS database on October 6, 2004.
- ◆ Data Source: TIMS. Tuberculosis cases presented in this report reflect surveillance of new cases based on calendar month of report.
- ◆ **Please note:** Cases presented are primarily Davidson County residents, but may include some cases diagnosed, treated, and managed in Davidson County but residing in another county. Those cases not Davidson County residents will be so indicated on the report.

Because determination of drug/multi-drug resistance may require as long as 2 months, beginning with the October 2001 report this information will be presented only as cumulative data. Similarly, HIV reports may not be available to accurately reflect by month the HIV status of each case so HIV Co-infection status will be presented as cumulative data only.

In September of 2001, maps were added to the report. The maps are geographical representation of individual cases of diseases. The maps are produced using ArcView GIS Version 3.0.

In May of 2002, information pertaining to risk factors for hepatitis A and B were added to the report.

Beginning with the July 2004 report and continuing until problems with the NEDSS system are corrected, communicable disease/vaccine-preventable disease information will be presented only by date of report to the MPH as it is not possible to ascertain the event date.